



Fight for Your Right!

What should I already know?

- Where other historical periods I have learnt about can be placed on a timeline.
- How to use sources to describe how life has changed, both during and after, the time period.
- How historical changes affect life today.

Key vocabulary I need to know

rights	Legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement – we are all allowed the same rights.
political	Relating to the government/the ruling of the country.
protest	A statement or action showing disapproval of something. Protestors are the people that protest.
equality	All people are the same and are treated the same.
emancipation	Being set free/liberated from restrictions.
Suffragettes (WSPU)	A group of protestors who used sometimes violent actions to fight for the emancipation of women.
Suffragists (NUWSS)	A group of protestors who used peaceful methods to fight for the emancipation of women.
Civil Rights Movement	A protest that took place in America, mainly in the 1950s and 60s, to fight for the racial equality.
racial/race	Different divisions of humankind e.g. black, white, Asian, European, etc.
racism	Discrimination against someone of a different race, believing their own race is superior.
discrimination	Treating someone differently based on their characteristics (e.g. Race, gender)
democracy	The right for everyone to have a voice
militancy	The use of violent methods to support a protest.
diversity	Differences between individuals.
ethnicity	Belonging to a social group based on the nation and traditions.
segregation	The separation of black and white people in society.
activist	A person who campaigns to bring about political change.
boycott	Refuse to do something as a form of protest.
campaign	A series of protests to achieve an end goal.

What I will know by the end of the term

- The chronology and timeline of Women's Right Movement.
- That Suffragettes (WSPU), led by Emmeline Pankhurst, fought militantly for the vote, whereas the Suffragists (NUWSS), led by Millicent Fawcett, used peaceful method in attempts to gain Votes for Women.
- Emily Davison, a Suffragette, threw herself in front of the King's Horse on Derby Day 1913 in her protest for Votes for Women.
- Married women over 30 got the vote in 1918. The vote was further extended to women over the age of 21 in 1928.
- Women still face inequality today, despite getting the vote in 1918 and 1928.
- The Civil Rights Movement was a protest campaign in America during the 1950s and 1960s and protested against racial inequality and segregation.
- Jim Crow Laws in America stated how black and white people should be segregated in all social situations, including: on public transport, in restaurants and other public places.
- Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks were key figures in the Civil Rights Movement.
- Windrush Day takes place on 22 June, remembering the day when around 500 migrants from the Caribbean arrived at Tilbury Docks in Essex in 1948.
- Inequality between different genders, sexes and races still exists today and it is up to us to ensure that we continue to fight for equality.

Key facts

- Women fought for the right to the political vote in the early 20th century. The two major groups of protestors were the **Suffragists** and the **Suffragettes**.
- Emily Davison** threw herself in front of the King's horse on **Derby Day 1913** in protest. She was killed.
- Married woman over the age of 30 got the vote in **1918**.
- Women over the age of 21 got the vote in **1928**.
- The **Civil Rights Movement** protested against racial segregation in America in the **1950s and 1960s**. Before this point, black and white people were forced to live and socialise separately, with white people being considered 'superior' with more rights.